-The death of Nicholas Hill, the preëminent law yer, of Albany, was announced in our columns yes serday. His style of pleading was clear, concise logical and forcible. He was fair toward opponents and gentlemanly and genial in his intercourse his associates at the bar. His influence, as might be expected from such qualities, was most powerful, and nost paramount with the Court of Appeals; and many parties before that Court who were not able to avail themselves of his active services, on account of the peculiar acquaintance of their counsel with the points in dispute, felt themselves obliged to retain him in order that they might not have the influence of his name and his talent against them. He has not left his saperior behind him. It is worthy of remark that there is no lawyer now who has a national reputation. When John Marshall made a speech on the Robbins case, in the House of Representatives-a question on which the Republican party of the day had made an issue with the Administration of John Adams-it had the effect of a judicial decision; it settled the question. Such, in some respects, was the effect of some of Mr. Hill's speeches in the Court of of Appeals. But their influence was not nationalthe day for that quality with a member of the bar baving passed away with the increased numbers of the States, the extension of the Union to the Pacific, and the local importance of State decisions.

-The rumor, which we understand to be prevalent in the interior of the State, that the Hon. Dan. E. Bickles is to address the American Bible Society and the Mary Magdalen Society at their approaching anpiversaries in this city, has no foundation.

-The Cleveland Herald says that Delia Webster. the Yankee school ma'am who has been driven out of Kentucky two or three times, put in prison once an robbed of her property there, because suspected of abolition sentiments, has lately arrived in Madison Indians, with thirty families from Massachusetts, and intends to start a shoe factory on her farm in Milton, Kentucky. Whether she will be allowed to remain remains to be seen.

-The President has officially recognized Francis Lousada as British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to reside at Boston.

-The Rev. Dr. Pusey, as Regins Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, has just ended a course of lectures on the Minor Prophets, of which a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian remarks that it was "unspeakably refreshing, in these days of controversy and excitement to listen to the professor's laborious and thoughtful investigation of the styles of Amos. Joel Obadiah; the structure of the Prophetic Canon, and the deep treasures of Divine wisdom which lie hid, as it were, in those seldom-read and little-understood writings."

-It is stated that Gen. Johnston, who has command of the Utah Department of the Army, will return to the States this Spring on a visit, if affairs in Utah shall then wear the same favorable aspect as at

-Judge Watrons, of Texas, publishes, in the Galreston News, a reply to the charges made against him by Gen, Houston in the United States Senate. He denies in toto the charge that he has been engaged in land swindles, declares that he never sought judicial office for base purposes, and is indignant at the aspersions cast upon him.

-Senator Seward will leave New-York for Europ in the steamer which sails on the 'th of May. -Sister Mary Teresa (Green), who has been 43

years a Sister of Charity, died at St. Joseph's House Emmettsburg, on the 12th inst., aged 72 years.

-Bishop Delancey, now visiting England, was ex pected to preach at the festival of parochial choirs of the Nottinghamshire Church Chorsl Union, which was to be held in the old minister of Southwell, on the Thursday in Easter week, April 28, Bishop Delan cey was to preach in the morning, and the Bishop of Lincoln in the evening. Upward of thirty choirs were to be represented on the occasion, to the number of at least 300 choristers.

-The Rev. Theodore F. White and lady of Mendham, New-York, were "surprised" the 20th alt. by a party who poured into their house in their absence, took entire posses sion, filled the larder and cellar with good things, and, on the return of the owners, presented them with a purse containing over \$300 in gold. Their spokesman informed Mr. White that this was a testimonial of their appreciation of his fidelity and worth as a evangelist; after which they all sat down to suppe It was a very happy time for all present. -A Mr. Close, living in the vicinity of Crane Creek

Mason County, Ill., came to the conclusion that h would leave his family, which consists of a wife, the last stages of consumption, with six children, and try his fortune with a young girl, scarcely sixteen, of disreputable character, who had been living with the family. The "boys" of Bath, where they waited for a boat down the river, arrested Mr. C', and, after in vestigation, sentenced him to ride the wooden horse, and receive a cold bath, beside other summary inflic tions, much against his will, and pay a fine of \$40, being the amount of loose cash found on his person which was to be paid to the girl to bear her expenses home to her friends in Kentucky, with strict orders to leave town immediately.

- The Toledo (O.) Times says that "twenty Toledo Misses" can, with six months' training, perform as well as Piccolomini. Will The Times give us the names of these fair Toledoans?

-A Norwegian shoemaker living in Minnesota, has obtained \$17,000 for a piece of land near Chicago. which he bought eleven years ago, for the sum

-Professor N. C. Morse of Louisville, recently took fifty acres of land in West Tennessee on debt, at \$40 per acre. On examination he found that it contained vast quantities of lead, the rocks beneath the soil being lead ore. A thorough test shows pure lead ore to the value of 86 per cent., and associated with sulphate of baryta, equally valuable as the lead ore. Since the discovery, Prof. M. has refused \$1,000 per acre for the land, and he has raised \$25,000 in Cincinnati, where he formerly resided, to build furnaces and commence mining operations immedi-

ately. -A woman, named Emma Geistweite, cowhided one Joseph Corbett of Dauphin, Penn., who had been a witness upon the trial of her paramour for lewdness. It is said that other witnesses in the case are to

be served in the same manner. -A lawyer, named Daniel Cowen, jr., was shot in La Crosse by his brother's widow, since made a sec ond wife. One ball went into his trowsers pocket lodging in a finger; another whizzed through the coat-tail. He says that, baving, at her invitation had a friendly talk on some law matters at her house he said "good evening," to which she thus re sponded: She says that he called at her house to get bold of some important papers in her possession, which she says will show that he has no right to the large amount of property he claims in La Crosse. To this end of getting the papers, he seized hold of her dress, and tried to rifle her pocket of the keys to the drawer containing the papers. By strong effort she was enabled to reach the bed, draw a pistol from under the pillow, and send the contents of one barrel at him while holding on her dress, and the other after him as he was retreating from the door. Between the shots, she says, he swore he "would shoot her be fore morning.

-A correspondent of The N. O. Picagune says that Gen. Walker, the "Gray Eyed Man of Destiny," has eturned to his old haunts on the Pacific coast. He

travels under the modest alias of "James Wilson," and is attended by Brono Natzmer, of Nicaraguan memory, who came with him. They put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. No public demonstration was made, and I fear that the General has " caved in," at least for California. He finds the character of our population ranch altered. The wild, roving, adventurous, reckless fellows who used to flock to Walker's bonners have all gone to more prosperous employments. No one knows what Walker means to do here. He keeps very snng, and I have not yet seen him in the streets.

-Victor Hugo's new work will soon appear, under the title of "La Légende des Siècles."

-The Schenectady Democrat has passed into the hand of Mr. Cyrus Thayer, late of The Saratoga Sentinel, as proprietor and editor.

-The Republic of Hayti has commissioned two colored gentlemen, Touissant and Merdon, as Ministers

to London, where they have been received officially. -Mile. Piccolomini has engaged accommodations for herself and suite in the Vanderbilt, which sails on the 4th of July.

-The Hon. Rufus Choate has been confined to his house by illness during the last fortnight. -Senator Douglas, now here, will return to Wash-

ngton on Tuesday, and, with his family, will go thence to Chicago via New-Orleans. -Mr. Isaac Butts of the The Rochester Union is

about leaving for Europe with his family. -The Rev. Bishop Pierce of the Methodist Episco pal Church, South, arrived at New Orleans on the

19th of April, on his way to California, by the overland route. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and three clergymen who go out with him to join the Southern Conference in California. -The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episco

pal Church, met at Omaha city on the 14th of April. Bishop Scott not having reached that place, the Rev. W. H. Coode was chosen President.

-The Rev. Dr. Haskill, who was formerly a war. dering juggler known as the Fakir of Siva, had been engaged at a salary of \$1,000, as a clergyman, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. His preaching there is said to have consisted of harrangues, stories and anecdotes, and his manner of conducting meetings to have been so disgusting that the most aged and experienced of the church were grieved, and ventured to state their grievances, whereupon he came down upon them in the most vituperative manner in the pulpit. Such has been his course and conduct that the church is quite broken up. It is rumored that the preacher and conjuror had eloped with a young lady of Lafayette, Indiana, and the western folks seem inclined to brand him as an impostor.

-The Hon. Linn Born, long a Member of Congress from Kentuky, finally Speaker, and now Demperatic candidate for Lieut, Governor, is sinking under the attacks of disease, and cannot long survive.

-An indignant, if not intelligent slaveholder whose corns had been somehow trodden upon by The Ironton (Mo.) Furnace, writes to the editor of that paper as

follows:

"Mr Linsy Sir yew will please stop your paper for I
william Creasy am tiered of it I think my year is owt
and I hav no yose for it enny longer as I dont like it
nor your pollyticks now sir pleas Send mee no more
and yew will oblige mee William Creasy Ortsr Creak wain County Mo Aprile the 9the 1859 yours in friend Ship the we Cant See a lik for I think that evry boddy has aright to own Slaves let them live whar they may So no more at preSaut but wish yew to keep your paper at home."

POLITICAL.

-The Journal of Commerce says that the new editor of the Constitution is "a Democrat of the first water, although belonging to a noble family in Ireland and liable at a future day to inherit its distinctions." The Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Browne became a citizen two years since, and it has great confidence that the Constitution will possess a character not uncongenial to that of the excellent Administration, of which it is, in sense, the mouth piece.

-There seems to have been trouble in Litchfield County, Coun., previous to the late election. It is alleged that a prominent Democrat in the town o Washington had been caught stealing a skunk skin, and prosecuted accordingly; and that Joseph H. Bennett, esq., also a Democrat, and a candidate for office. offered \$10 to a third party to procure the settlement of the skunk-skin prosecution, not only because its continuance would tend to injure the Democratic party by exciting a public belief that its members would steal skunk skins on occasion; but also because it would tend to endanger the political prospects of the patriotic Bennett. This story Bennett denies, at the same time insinuating that somebody distributed three gallons of spurious rum and a lot of spurious ballots, by way of corrupting the virtuous electors of the town of Warren. To this The Litchfield Enquirer responds that no Republican distributed rum, either spurious or genuine, and that, if any corrupt influences were employed, they were not used on the Republican, but on the Democratic side. This question is not settled, as yet, either way; but as to the stealing of skunk skins, which at present quotations are worth 50 cents each, we believe it is not disputed that that was a Democratic transaction. We must say that the state of morals among the members of that party in Litchfield County appears, according to these indications to be rather low and discouraging.

-The Atchison (K. T.) Champion bears at the head of its columns the names of "Seward and Blair," a the Republican ticket for 1860.

-The Republicans of Iowa hold their State Convention at Des Moines on the 22d of June. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be nominated. The prominent candidates for the nomination as Governor are Ralph P. Lowe, the present Executive, and Hiram Price of Scott County. The most prominent Republican candidates for the nominations for the Supreme Court are the present Chief-Justice Wright, who gives universal satisfaction to all parties, Clarke of Iowa City, and Butler of Muscatine, Augustus C. Dodge is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. An Iowa correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says samuels of Dubuque, or Judge Leffingwell of Lyons would be favorites in the Democratic Convention, but it is understood that both of them peremptorily decline the honor of being defeated. The Democratic candi dates for Judges of the Supreme Court will most likely be Wright and Wilson of Dubuque, and Mason of Bur lington.

-Outside of the State, says the Boston Transcript the Republican papers generally condemn the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, which prevetus foreigners from voting until they have resided in the Commonwealth two years subsequent to naturalization. Among the prominent Massachusetts Republicans opposed to the Constitutional provision, beside Senator Wilson, we have heard mentioned the names of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Hon T. D. Eliot, the Hon. John B. Alley, the Hon. Eli Thayer, the Hon. Charles W. Upham, the Hon, Henry L. Dawes, and others holding high official positions.

-Col. Netherland and Governor Harris, the rival candidates for Governor of Tennessee, are stumping the State thoroughly, having appointments to meet, and alternately address the people throughout the State on almost every day, except Sundays, from May 2 to Apoust 2.

-There are some things very peculiar and suggesive in Kentucky politics at this time. The leading Democratic papers of Louisville are at swords' (or steel pens') points, and there is a general turmoil and confusion. The question is no longer Lynn Boyd and Henry Clay, but regarding the doctrine of Congressional intervention in the Territories for the sake of Slavery. The Democrat of Louisville, and the Statesman of Lexington, and Magoffin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are opposed to Con-

ressional intervention for the protection Slavery in the Territories, Louisville Courier, the organ of the Democracy, which is patronized by the government, and the Journal, the Opposition organ, agree perfectly that a Slave Code is demanded for the purpose of protecting the peculiar property of the South.

-The Hon. James A. Stallworth has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the Democracy of the 1st District of Alabama. The vote in the nominating Convention stood: For Stallworth, 48; John Forsyth, 13; Francis K. Beck, 8.

-The Hon. John H. Savage has been nominated for reelection by the Democracy of the IVth Congressional District of Tennessee. Mr. Savage had no competitor in the Convention which put him in nomination. Wm. B. Stokes is the Opposition candidate.

- The Wheeling Intelligencer, a paper which holds to the perverse notion that Virginia has some interests in addition to slave-breeding, looks upon the present contest between Messrs. Letcher and Goggin for the Executive chair (a contest which seems to be narrowed Pro-Slavery ground), very much as the woman regard ed the fight between her husband and the bear-she desired to see fair play, and didn't care which whipped. The Intelligencer, in a recent notice of "the great issue in Virginia," says: "The last Petersburgh Intelligeneer contains a long

"The last Petersburgh Intelligencer contains a long report of Goggin's speech there—all but a couple for three paragraphs is about Letcher's Ruffner pamphlet and his uncoundness on niggers. Some man said—we think he was a delegate from London, in the late Convention—that the Ruffner pamphlet was a 'trump card,' and his advice—Mr. Botts's advice to the contrary—was to 'play, play, and play it,' at all times and all the way through. Goggin is acting on this suggestion of the man from London.

an the way throngh. Goggin is acting on this sugges-tion of the man from London.

"PER CONTRA.—We see in *The Petersburgh Press*a report of Letcher's speech, (papers over there never give the two sides of a question). Letcher dedges the 'pamphlet' as hastily as possible. He merely tells the people that if they don't taink be is loyal and true, why not to go for him. The namphlet is evidently a nill of bot to go for him. The pamphlet is evidently a pill of some names to 'Honest John.'" -There is an exciting race in the IXth Congres-

sional District of Virginia between James H. Skinner, the regular nominee of the Democracy of the upper end of the District, and John T. Harris, who i candidate of the Democratic party which comprises the lower end, and which is known as the "Tenth Legion." It is the opinion of every one that Harris will be elected by a decided majority, says a correspondent of The Richmond Dispatch. -A Western editor defines a Republican to be one

who fears the Lord, and can write a legible hand without running his tongue out."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1859.

Now, that our Legislature and the Anti-Lecompton Convention at Harrisburg have adjourned, and the excitement consequent upon the trial and acquittal of the se-called slave Dangerfield has subsided, I avail myself of the calm before our pending municipal election to say a word about other interests. And first of these, dearest to all Pernsylvanians, our mines and manufactures.

A visit to Schuylkill County, a fortnight ago, brought painfully before me the risks of mining operations, and the expenses with which they are some times suddenly overwhelmed. The fearful flooding of the mines by the Spring freshets had occurred nearly a month previously, yet much of the damage was still unrepaired. Its extent may be inferred from the fact that in one mine, in which the water rose forty feet, an engine of a hundred horse power, working night an engine of a hundred horse power, working night and day for a week, had reduced the level but two feet. Many weeks must necessarily elapse before work can be resumed in those drifts. Unless an unusually brisk demand for coal springs up next August, this region will not even then recover from the depression under which it labors—a depression which renders its energetic business men restless, and ill-disposed to brook the criminal neglect which their interests, and

those of American manufacturers generally, have en-dured at the hands of Government.

The copper and lead mines in Montgomery and Chester Counties, near Phoenixville, and which hybernating so long, begin to show signs of life. At those of copper, known from their location on the banks of that stream, vs. the Perkiomen Mines, operabanks of that stream, as the Perkiomen Mines, opera-tions are just now confined to the preparation of the ores for market. These ores, mined during the Winter, are sorted by the separation of those of copper from the zinc blende. The former are reduced in this coun-try, but the latter is shipped to Europe to be smeited. A drive of five miles, during which the Schuylkill is crossed at Pawling's Bridge, brings one to the lead mines. Descending the new and perpendicular shaft of the "Chester County" mine two hundred and fifteen feet, I found a number of miners at work on the vein getting out the rich glistening ore (galena), which, by admirably constructed machinery, is elevated to the dmirably constructed machinery, is elevated to the urface, screened, and worked for shipment—smelting surface, screened, and worked for shipment—smelting being no longer conducted at the mines. In Norris-town, the county seat of Montgomery, and the most beautiful, as well as one of the most enterprising little cities in the Schuylkill Valley, business is much de-pressed. So also is real estate—farms in the neighbor-hood for which, eighteen months ago, \$165 an acre was refused, would not now bring \$100.

The iron trade is slowly reviving. All the smelting furnaces on the Schuylkill, between this city and Norristown, are now in blast, an event unknown for nearly

two years.

The frequently depressed condition of the above and The frequently depressed condition of the above and other important industries, the varying success attending their prosecution, and more than all, the fact that the raw materials from our mines and soil are sent to Europe to be returned to us in the shape of manufactured products, are fruitful texts for political economists. And daily the inquiry is made, how far the scientific training of young men who are to direct these industries will tend to develop permanently and economically the vast resources of this State and the Union? It was perceived several years ago that this question could be best answered only after an examination of schools established for similar purposes on nation of schools established for similar purposes on the Continent of Europe. The examination, which was undertaken by a gentleman of this city at his own cost, resulted in the conviction that such institutions were even more demanded here than they had been in Europe; the establishment of a "Polytechnic College" was resolved upon, and it has now been accomplished. The building occupied by the institution is located on Penn square, and is sufficiently capacious to accommedate four technical schools, viz: the School of Mines, designed to impart a thoroughly scientific and practical training in Mine Engineering, and in the best methods of determining the value of mineral lands, and of analyzing and manufacturing mine products; the School of Civil Engineering, in which are taught the most approved principles and methods involved cost, resulted in the conviction that such institutions the most approved principles and methods involved in the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, and public works, and in the application of propelling power; the School of Mechanical Engineering, is which a full course is given on mechanical philosophy which a ran course is given on mechanical pinosophy and the principles of machinery, the sources of mechanical power, the telegraph, the location and construction of engines, turnaces, founderies, &c. the School of Chemistry, in which students are taught the principles of the science, as well as practiced in testing the examination and smelting of ores, analysis of minerals will. Ac. The average scrape from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ there. the examination and smelling of ores, analysis of finite-als, soils, &c. The expenses range from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to per-annum, and the degree of Bachelor in any of the four industrial professions aforesaid is conferred upon suc-cessful students who have attended two years. The engineers pass one day in the week in the field, and the chemists devote much time in the well-appointed laboratory provided for their use. About fifty young men from this and other States, the West Indies and outh America, are pursuing their studies in the Poly-chnic College. The influence of such an institution, technic College. The influence of such an institution, wisely established in this great mining and manufac-turing center, must ere long be felt in all the channels

of industrial art.

The second and last volume of the Report on the The second and last volume of the Report of the Geological Survey of this State has just been issued and distributed to the members of the Legislature. The survey was commenced in 1896, almost a quarter of a century age, and many believed the report to be indefinitely postponed. Our late Gov. Pollock and his Cabinet, by their determination, called the subject up, and to them we are mainly indebted for its appearance and to them we are mainly indebted for its appearance now. The work is in two quarty volumes, comprising about 1,700 pages, and is handsomely got up, but unfortunately, the maps, plates, cuts, even the letter-press, were executed in Europe. The excuse alleged for this is that the author, having been appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, could not superintend the getting out of the work in this country. But if the reports of the Surveys of Wisconsin, lows and Minnesota, and the illustration of the Survey of Kentucky are published in Philadelphia, in the absence of the geologists of those States, and under the supervision of an assistant, why might not the geologist of Pennsylvania, some of whose assistants the supervision of an assistant, why might not the geologist of Pennsylvania, some of whose assistants reside in this city, have had ours published here? Politically independent of Europe we may be, but when, oh! when, shall we, through the exertions of yourself and confreres, be able to declare our industrial independence? Logan,

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE. Correspondeence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Marshal Johnson and the Lorain County Sheriff have entered into a truce over Jennings and Mitchell. In an interview between them yesterday, he pledged himself to Mr. Thayer, counsel for the Lorain authori. ties, to deliver them over to the custody of the Sheriff on Wednesday next, provided the Court adjourned Court does not adjourn so by that time; if the soon, then he is to deliver them up, or give sufficient notice to the Sheriff to allow him to appear and arrest them on their discharge by the Marshal. Marshal Johnson has, undoubtedly, been "about town" somewhat, and learned, in a manner, the feelings of the people. It is quite apparent that he thought it well for him to change his tactics, or appear, through promises, to do so. District-Attorney Belden was called in by Mr. Thayer in order that he might make himself a party to the same agreement. Marshal Johnson stated to Belden what he had engaged to do. At this, these two fellow men-stealers, before so At this, these two fellow men-stealers, before so mutually loving and nestling, are at once impressed with some huge truths respecting one another, which every one else had long known, but of which they seem to have been really ignorant. Belden called Johnson a "d-d fool, a coward and a villain." Johnson was in a measure meek, but appeared to intimate a reciprocation. Belden, in his rage, swore that if at any time hereafter any attempts were made by the State officers to arrest Jennings or Mitchell, the persons making such an attempt would "get their cussed heads broken." He further said he should cause to be arrested, and would visit with the most extreme Federal vengeance "any lawyer who would dare to counarrested, and would visit with the most extreme Federal vengeance "any lawyer who would dare to coun"sel the arrest of Jennings and Mitchell." Wonder if
this is not the person had in mind by Buchanan
when he issued his manifesto directing Congress to
make him King, and whom he designed making his Lientenant-General under the new regime. Wilson was also applied to in like manner, but not knowing anything he had "nothing to say." He hoped the Union would not explode, however, and noped the Union would not explode, however, and seemed satisfied when assured it would not. In consideration of this pledge on the part of the Marshal, the Loraine Sheriff agrees that he will at-tempt no arrest of the kidney were that he will at-

tempt no arrest of the kidnappers until the adjourn-ment of Court or the discharge of the parties by the Marshal.

Two of the prisoners, Shippard and Wall, have been
Two of the prisoners, This pica was made

Two of the prisoners, Snippare and Wai, have obeen arrested on a plea of misnomer. This plea was made weeks ago, at the opening of the trials, but no regard was then paid to it by the Government.

Three of the others, Wadsworth, Williams and Boyce, have given bail, and gone home. The fifteen still in jail remain there as a protest to the falsity of the Court record, and intend to remain until it is vaccular covered. It will be remembered that on their the Court record, and intend to remain until it is vacated or corrected. It will be remembered that on their objecting to being tried by the packed Democratic-cancus-jury which had convicted Bushnell, the District-Attorney, in a fit of rage, asked the Court to order them into the custody of the Marshal, with directions that they be taken to prison. The Court so ordered, whereupon the prisoners asked that their bonds be canceled, which was done. The officials, on cooling down, found that it would not do to have the truth show itself upon the records; so they made them up so as to say that the prisoners demanded the canceling of their bonds before their arrest by order of the Court.

Court.
The Republican papers of Northern Ohio do not fail to express in strong terms their condemnation of the Supreme Dodgers' Court.

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL CONTRACT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: My attention has been called to an article that recently appeared in your paper, headed "The Way the Money Goes," which is a personal attack upon myself and associates (contractors for carrying the mails between Olympia and Whatcom, on Puget Sound), and which is a tissue of falsehoods and distorted statements. Although dated at Washington, D. C., it is certain that it is not the production of your intelligent regular correspondents there. Indeed, it bears on its face evidence that it was concocted by some one personally acquainted with the route on which we carry the mail. Nor do I hesitate to assert that it was written by, or at the instance of, a Mr. John Ferguson, who has openly threstened to thus revenge himself upon the firm with which I am connected in this contract, because I refused to submit

connected in this contract, because I refused to submit to his black-mailing extortions.

This Mr. Ferguson is one of those feeble supporters of the Administration who expect to be supported in return for imaginary political services; neither has he been contented with the regular emoluments of office. He was employed in the San Francisco Post-Office, but has been removed; has been enabled to ascertain the has been removed; has been enabled to ascende, and amounts due to contractors on the Pacific routes, and the has made an annual visitation to Washington, to the has made an annual visitation to Washington, to advance the settlement of accounts, "for a considera-tion," or to obstruct them if his demands were not com-plied with.

plied with.

In this capacity of negotiator or department broker, he presented himself to me when I arrived last in Washington, for the purpose of settling our accounts as contractors for carrying the mails on Puget Sound, and demanded a fee. He even had the assurance to

and defininged a fee. He even find the assurance to hand me a form of promise to pay this black-mail demand, which read thus:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1859.

"We berely agree to pay is John Ferginson, or order, at our office, Warren street, New-York, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars."

Having no desire to obtain his services, and no fear that he could invalidate our claims under our contract, I respectfully declined this proposition, although I exhibited to gentlemen in official position at Washington hibited to gentlemen in official position at Washington this evidence of the attempted extortion. Afterward he renewed his demand in this city, and wrote a threatening letter, stating that he had employed a lawyer in Nassau street to compel a payment of this requisition. Our determination not to submit to his self-imposed tax, made him threaten the revenge which he sought to obtain by incorrect statements in The TRIBUNE,

It is asserted that we, "the contractors, instead of It is as reted that we, "the contractors, instead of "procuring a first-class steamer, purchased an old, "worn-out, and laid-up steamer, called the Constitution, which had been condemned," &c. Now, the records of the Insurance Companies and of the Pacific Mail Company will show the falsity of these sweeping charges. The Constitution was not an old steamer, neither had she made but a few trips, and she was sold to us by the Pacific Mail Company, because she was too small for their purposes, although amply large for the service for which we destined her. Nor was there a merchant steamer on the Pacific more "suitable for "war purposes" than this same propeller of 640 tuns burden.

had the Constitution taken to the works of the We had the Constitution taken to the works of the Pacific Mail Company at Benicia, thoroughly over-hauled, newly coppered, and placed in complete repair under the supervision of Capt, John C. Hoyt and other agents of the Board of Underwriters. The fact that upon their recommendation she was, when ready for sea, insured on the same terms as other first-class occan-steamers are, is a complete disproval of the false statements concerning her. We admit that on one occasion, in a severe gale, some Government stores on her deck had to be thrown overboard; but this is not a solitary occurrence, and the marine registers of the last ten years will show that the staunchest and most seaworthy vessels are subject to "the danger of the seas." gers of the seas.

A San Francisco paper, The Alta California (the original of which is sent to THE TRIBUSE with this),

said of her on the morning of her departure:

said of her on the morning of her departure:

"The Constitution was built in New York in the year 1251-2, and on her completion came out to California. She made two trips to Paname, and one to the Sandwich Islands, after which she was laid up at Bentica, where she has remained inactive, having been in service but eighteen months in all since she was launched. Lately the Constitution has undergone the most thorough repairs, under the superintendence of a scientific mealinist; painted, newly rigred, and furnished elegantly throughout. She has also been newly coppered, caulked and otherwise repaired, so that she is now in as compete order as on the day when her tripu prow first tonched the water. The Constitution is lying at the Broadway wharf, where she excites much admiration. Her accommodations are truly elegant, and unsurpassed by any steamer piving on the Pacific coast."

Other equally just notices appeared in the San Francisco papers.

cisco papers.

It could not have been reasonably expected that a pioneer mail service on Puget Sound could be performed with the same exactitude as in a longer-settled country, but the contractors did everything in their power to transmit the mails with regularity. In the article in THE TRIBUSE, however, they are censured for chartering, at a heavy expense, such steamers as could be procured when accidents rendered it necessary to obtain extra vessels, or stop the conveyance of the mails. But the official records sent by the postmasters on the line of the route, show the punctuality with which the service was performed. And the Post-Office Department, after imposing a fine (in obedience to regulations) for what slight tardiness accidents caused, settled the contractor's accounts up to the first of January last. This, too, without the intervention of Mr.

Ferguson.

But the article in The Tribune quotes certain resolutions, censuring the contractors for various causes, which it asserts were passed "by an unanimous cote" in the Legislature of Washington Territory. Another untruth. The preamble and resolutions were introduced into the Territorial House of Representatives by a political opponent of mine, personally, and there carried, as other matters are often "put through" a legislative body. But the Upper House, or Legislative Council.

never passed them, and they have not, of course, any

egislative existence.
This preamble, and the article in The TRIBUSE, con-This preamble, and the article in The Trieuse, contain evidence of the real source of the hestility gotten upon against us in the Territory by a land speculator, whose interests we have refused to serve, as in sodoing we must injure the public. Were we to go around to the embryo town known as Penn's Cove, it would doubtless greatly enhance the value of lots there, but it would delay the steamer twenty-four hours. The mails are now delivered at a harbor across a neck of land four miles off, and are thus received there several hours sconer than they could be were the steamer to visit this mapped-out city. All the facts in the case have been land before the Post-Office Department by its special agents in Washington Territory, and they its special agents in Washington Territory and they sanction the course of the contractors, preferring the public good to the enrichment of land speculators.

well known to all familiar with the It is well known to all familiar with the affairs of of Washington Territory, that the present contractors for the mail service in Paget Sound were the first to introduce mail-steamers on that coast. Their services in thus developing the resources and promoting the growth of the Territory, have been recognized by the Congress of the United States, and by the Territorial Legislature, as well as by the enterprising settlers. A special vote of thanks was also passed by the Territorial Legislature to the subscriber, for his exertions at Washington City in seconding the delegate in his successful attempts to obtain appropriations for needed improvements and other public works. Indeed, it has been his aim, and the endeavor of his business associates, to carry out the work which they commenced—to extend the privileges of speedy and punctual postal cates, to carry out the work which they commenced-to extend the privileges of speedy and punctual postal communication through this north-western portion of our republic—and to carry out in good faith their con-tracts. To do this, they will cheerfully make any sacriaces. To do this, they refuse to submit to extortions, or to comply with the black-mail requisitions made upon them by the lesches who infest our capital, and fasten upon contractors.

JOHN H. SCHANTON, of Hout & Scranton, Contractors.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

To the Stockholders of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company and the public.

NEW-YORK, April 50, 1859. The following notice appears in the daily papers of

this date under the head of Washington news: "Gen, Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the 26th last, fied Mr. Yelverton, President of the American Atlantic an elic Ship Canal Company, that their Charter had been dec

To the above statement I have to reply that we received vesterday from Gen. Jerez a copy of a decree from the Government of Nicaragua, in which all that relates to the abrogation of the Charter of cur Company is stated in the following words, dated Managua, March 23, 1859:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nica-ragua decree:

"ART. I. The Strebbins Company baving fulfilled its engage-ments, Nicaragua declares the contract mode with said Company on the 18th June, 1871, and the explanations contained in the Jurvention of 26th October of the same year, void and of no

Which is a very short and easy way of getting rid of a contract with foreigners without trial before a competent Court, and in defiance of the express terms of the contract itself, which says as follows:

Letter of Mr. Secretary Cass to Minister Lamar in Nicaragua, dated Washington, July 25, 1858, "The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of exticons.

citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations.

"In countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and where that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection when they are subjected to nortuous proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duries."

"But there is another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government. These contracts with their citizens have a unitual importance, they affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are fully justified in taking care that they are not wantonly violated and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed.

"The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to

an interoceanic constraint of Nicaragua with relation "The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation mathing in it reassuring for the

"The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contains nothing in it reassaring for the fu-ture. Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law, carry-ing with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily se-aside by Executive decrees—a mode of proceeding not recog-sized in the contracts themselece—and without resorting to the action of the judicial tribunals. The United States, acting in behalf of their citizens, object to this system of confineation, and they do not doubt but that they will have the concurrence of all other powers who have similar interests in these vasity importan-measures. "What the United States demand is, that in all cases where

"What the United States demand is, that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen or shall arise respecting the fidelity of their execution, no declaration of forfeiture, either post or to come, shall passes any binding force unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just and that the decision ought to be submitted to.

"Without some secority of this kind, this Government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable, in behalf of its citizens who may have been or may be injured by such unjust assumption of power."

its citizens who may have been or may be injured by such unust assumption of power."

Charter of 1849.

ART. S3. In case any dispute or controversy shall arise during
the existence of this contract between the State and the Company, the same shall be determined by a reference to five Commissioners, to be chosen in the following munner—two to benamed on the part of the State, two by the Company, and the
fifth to be selected by the four others appointed, who shall hear
and determine the matters th controversy, and decide upon the
same, which decision of the said Commissioners shall be final
and without appeal, and binding upon both the State and Company. ART. 34. It is further provided that in the event of the four Commissioners thus chosen not being able to agree upon the se-

ection of the fifth, the State and the Company shall then choos aree individuals, out of which number they shall select one et as such fifth Commissioner; but should they disagree in st election, then the choice shall be made out of such Thimber

lot. Convention of 1857.

ART. 5. In order to simplify and expedire the object proparaticles S3 and 34 of the contract of the 27th of August, I whenever it may be necessary to appoint arbitrators to de such disputes or controversies as may arise between the Govment of Nicaragua and the Company, one arbitrator only shall appointed by each party, and in case of their disagreement the arbitrators do not within three days select a third arbitrapplication shall be made within ten days to the three old Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Ministers Resident in default of Ministers Resident according to the date of reception in Washington Resident, according to the date of reception in Washington. Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Ministers Resident in default of Ministers Resident, according to the dates of reception in Washington, to select such third arbitrator, and the Minister or Diplomatic representative of Nicaragua shall in occase be one of the times authorized to select. In case any one of these Ministers or Charges of Affaires shall not be able to act, his place shall be successively supplied by the next oldest Minister or Charge of Affaires, according to the order of receptions in Washington, until the object is obtained. Persons interested in the Company, or the officers, agents or employees thereof, cannot be appointed arbitrators, nor can the officers, agents or employees of the Government of Nicaragua be so appointed. The arbitration shall take place in the City of New-York. ork.

ART. 5. For any willful breach or non-performance of any

These articles of our Charter are plain and simple

enough, and the words of Mr. Secretary Cass are clear and unambiguous. We officially demanded an arbitration of differences between us and the Government of Nicaragua on the 19th of October last, and named our arbitrator to Minister Yrissarri. Nicaragua has neglected to name an arbitrator on her part, and so the matter rests. As a Company, having to do with a foreign Government, we can do no more; our case is complete, and we do not seek to better it. It will now be for the President of the United States, and not for this Company, to settle with Nicaragua. It is a direct issue raised by Nicaragua, with a full knowledge of the determination of the Executive of the United States. This Company, relying on the declaration of Mr. Secretary Cass of 25th July last, sent out from here three steamboats, in the months of August and September, for the purpose of our Transit across the Isthmus. They were recently seized by that Government, and for which act the Secretary of State told us that he would hold Nicaragua to a strict account; that the Executive was committed to us in this matter. We have a claim for damages against Nicaragua

exceeding \$1,000,000, for stopping our Transit for fifteen months, breaking up the connection of our line, and inflicting upon us losses of the heaviest description to our property and business. We do not include herein the value of our Charter, nor the large outlays of money made by this Company in Nicaragua since 1849. We can well understand why Nicaragua would avoid an arbitration and a settlement of differences thereby according to charter. It is much easier to pass a law or issue an Executive decree repudiating debts and or issue an Executive decree repudiating debts and obligations. If such illegal proceedings can be sustained in our case, we shall have a principle of anarchy installed in the will or caprice of rulers which will be more than a match for the "vested rights" of forcign contractors and creditors, let them petition never so wisely. This Company will insist on its rights from the Government of Nicaragua to their full extent. The issue has been fairly taken by the Nicaragua Government. We now wait Executive action regular Government. We now wait Executive action of the committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of paying \$5.9 for expenses incurred by the Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of our employing counsel to contest cases in which appeals were taken from their decisions was adopted. The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in favor of our

here. We deny peremptorily that we have not ful filled our obligations to the Government of Nicara gua. We assert, and will prove by incontestable documents, proceeding from the officers of the Goy. erament, that they have persistently impeded and obstructed us in all our endeavors to open the line over Nicaragua. We will show that they have stopped our works, arrested our boats, imprisoned our em ployees. There has scarcely been one steamer from Central America for the last twelve months, which has not brought us some notice of Executive interference with our business in Nicaragua of pretended grants to others, of the extins tion of this Company. But we have survived and shall continue to survive them, for the reason that there is no power conferred on the President and Congress of Nicaragua Constitutionally to abrogate contracts and confiscate vested rights or property, and if there were any such power they would be inpeded from exercising it in our case, because the Goy. ernment of the United States will not allow it, unless the able letter of Secretary Cass, of 25th of July las, to Minister Lamar in Nicaragua, is a delusive does ment, a false beacon raised to deceive. No man in the United States, or elsewhere (except in Nicaragua), would believe this.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BODY, Secretary

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD. The Commissioners of Police met yesterday after.

roon at Police Headquarters, all the members of the Board being present, including Commissioner ex-Judge Ullshoeffer and Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, who were appointed in places rendered vacant by the expiration of terms of service of General Nye and M. Ward. About 1 o'clock Commissioner Mayor Tra-MANN took the chair and called the members to order, when, on motion, the Board proceeded to elect a President. Six votes were given for Commissioner Stillman, and that goalleman, was declared chord. illman, and that gentleman was declared elected

Stilman, and that gentleman was declared elected.
Commissioner Bowen still retains his position at
Treasurer, and Mr. Embree as Chief Clerk.
The matter of appointing a General Superintender,
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of
General Tallmadge, was talked of, but no action takes.
The meeting was held with closed doors.

The meeting was held with closed doors.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The President, Mr. McSyedox, in the chair.

The City Inspector—Another Nomination.— The fellowing, nominating Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector was announced by the Chair.

The Honorable Mayor's Office, New-York, May 2, 1839.

To the Honorable he Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The nomination of Elijah F. Purdy to fill the vacancy existing in the office of City Inspector, by reason of the expiration of the term of Gro. W. Morton, on the Slat December last, having been sent back to me, and therefore virtually rejected by your Honorable Body, I respectfully nominate Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector, to fill the vacancy thus caused by the expiration of the term of Geo. W. Motton.

In submitting this new nomination to your Honorable Body, Inspector to fill the vacancy thus caused by the expiration of the term of Geo. W. Motton.

In submitting this new nomination to your Honorable Body, permit me again to call your attention to the Imperative necessify that this important Department of the City Government, of which the City Inspector is the head, and which is charged by the Charter with the superintendence of cleaning the streets and other sanitary regulations of the city, should at once be placed in condition to perform promptly these important duties, we essential to the public health as well as the comfort of our citizens.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The paper was read, when Mr. Gener called for the decision of the Chair as to whether it could be received or not

on of the Chair as to whether it could be receive

The PRESIDENT stated that he had decided that no nomination could be acted on here from the Mayor until the nomination of Dr. Foster, still before the Com-

mittee, should be disposed of. He hoped that Committee would act on the matter.

Mr. Gener moved that the paper be returned to the

Mayor.
Mr. PECK hoped not, and moved to lay it on the

table.

Mr. Brander hoped the Committee would be discharged, and that the Board would now act. It was high time, if the Board ever intended to give the city a City Inspector. Mr. Dinod was a good First Ward Democrat of 40 years' standing. It was the duty of the Mayor to nominate, and the duty of this Board to confirm such nomination. If the Board had been Republican, and it had a Republican nomination before it, action would have been had promptly.

Mr. Prek, by request, withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Boots argued that this Board could not act on Mr. Bool.k argued that his Board count not act on any other nomination until that of Dr. Foster was disposed of; nor could the paper be entertained. He moved that it be respectfully returned to the Mayor.

Mr. Bradiky moved an amendment, that the non-ination of Mr. Dimend be confirmed by this Board. This was declared out of order, and Mr. Boole's motion to return the paper to the Mayor was carried by 9 to 6.

Another message was received from the Mayor.

Another message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the report and resolution to regulate, &c., Seventy-eighth street, from First to Second avenue, the street never having been opened according to law. Ordered printed.

The City Hall Repairs—Mr. Brady offered a resolution that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies procure the necessary plans and specifications for repairing the City Hail, and that they also be directed to report on the expediency of causing the work of repairing to be done under the immediate direction of the Specific and the Ordered printed.

pairing to be done under the immediate direction of the Street Commissioner, without advertising for estimates or contracting therefor. Referred.

Fourth of July Celebration.—Mr. PECK presented a resolution that a Committee of Five be appointed from each Board to confer with the Street Commissioner for the purpose of making the necessary and customary arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration and that \$25,000.

bration, and that \$5,000 be appropriated ther Laid over.

The Lowber Market.—Mr. Brantey presented the

The Lowber Market.—Mr. BERDLEY presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Common Conneil purchased from R. W. Lowber a site for a public market, and it is necessary that some action should be taken to errect a building.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets to report a plan for an iron market, to be advertised for by the Street Commissioner.

So referred.
The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported is

favor of authorizing the Controller to appoint nine additional clerks in the Finance Department, viz. two assistant bookkeepers and seven general clerks; also two deputy collectors of city revenue and two messengers; the salary of the deputy collectors to be \$1,200, the assistant bookkeepers \$1,200, the general clerks \$800 each, and the messengers \$700 per annum. The was laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Wharves, &c., reported in favor of advertising for proposals to contract for the same

The Committee on Wharves, &c., reported in favor of advertising for proposals to contract for the removal of night soil. Ladi over.

The special order of the evening, the taking up of the Russ pavement on Broadway and putting it down as Belgian pavement, was called up and discussed. The report was in favor of giving the contract to Chas. J. Waterbury at \$150 per yard.

Mr. Prek moved to strike out Waterbury at \$150 and insert John P. and Thos. Cummings at \$150 per yard. This was lost.

The main question was then put, and the contract with Waterbury was lost (by 11 to 4) for want of a constitutional vote.

constitutional vote. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at 6 o clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Connell in the Chair.

The Manhattan Gas Company.—Mr. Jones submitted a resolution to request the Connsel to the Corporation to inform the Board whether there is any law under which the Manhattan Gas Company have the power to make regulations affecting the entire gas power to make regulations affecting the entire ga-itting trade of this city; and whether the Company have a right to exact a particular size of tube for

given length, and designate the maximum number of burners to be allowed said size of tube. Adopted. Statement of Corporation Attorney.—Mr. Gro. N. Punser, the Corporation Attorney, submitted a statement of penalties collected by him during the month of March last. The whole amount is \$241 50. The paper was ordered to be printed. was ordered to be printed.

Disbardment of Engine Co. No. 40.—A communication was received from the Board of Fire Commissioners, submitting majority and minority reports relative to disbanding Engine Co. No. 40, for being en-

The minority report opposed the disbandment on the ground that the entire Company should not be made to suffer for the acts of a few of its members. After some debate the minority report was adopted.

Lobby Expenses.—Mr. Boote's report and resolution to appropriate \$1,250 to pay the expenses of the Abdermanic Lobby Committee that went to Albany a month ago, was laid over.

Belgian Powered.—The Board voted to pave the following streets with Belgian pavement:

Forty-ninth street between Third avenue and Eas River: Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-tith streets; Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Ninth avenues, and Fifty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.